(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, June 11 .- Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, is harp where the matter of patronage is involved. Early in April General Walcutt, the internal reveme collector at Columbus, was elected Mayor of that city, overcoming a large adverse majority, Five days after he qualified as Mayor Mr. Keifer grote a personal letter to the Secretary of the Treastay, cailing his attention to the facts, and reminding him of an executive order issued ten years ago, to the effect that any person holding a Federal office who may accept or hold any municipal office shall be regarded as having vacated his Federal office by resignation.

The matter was brought to the attention of the

President by the Secretary some time ago, and upon the urgent application of General Keifer, Mr. Furay was selected as General Walcuti's successor. It appears, however, that no commission was sent to Furay, as the President and the Secretary were both uncertain whether or not the district be abolished in the proposed consolidation of internal revenue districts. A few days ago the Secretary again brought the atter to the President's attention, saying that it was necessary to designate some officer at Columbus to act as disbursing agent for the payent of moneys on account of the new public building in course of construction there. It is understood that the President suggested, in view of the robability of early action respecting the consolidaon of internal revenue districts, that some method ould be devised to bridge over the difficulty.

should be devised to bridge over the difficulty. It seems, however, that the Secretary did not see his way clear to provide for the emergency in any other way than by suspending Collector Walcutt and appointing Keifer's man Furay.

It is said that the President was rather surprised to hear of this action to-day, and that he suggested to the Secretary that it will probably be as well for him to hold the matter in aboyance until after the subject of consolidation shall have been disposed of. The inference that Furay's appointment at this juncture is a sign that the Administration is disappointed at the action of the Ohio Republican Convention is unwarranted.

INTERNAL REVENUE CONSOLIDATION. A PLAN SUBMITTED BY THE COMMISSIONER.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, June 11.-The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a plan and schedule for the consolidation of Internal Revenue districts, which will form the basis of the Secretary's recommendations to the President. The plan, it is understood, contemplates a reduction of the number of districts from 126 to ninety-two-a less reduction than that published in THE TRIBUNE more than two months ago. It is evident, therefore, that the Commissioner of Inter-nal Revenue does not recommend the extension of districts so as to include two or more States in the same district.

There appears to be no reason why the consolidation should not be promptly effected as soon as the districts to be retained and their boundaries shall bave been fixed. The necessary papers relating to the claims for rebate on account of the tobacco tax have all been prepared and forwarded, and nothing clse is required by the new law which was not required by the old law. It will only be necessary, therefore, to define and fix the responsibility of the Collectors—those who are to go out, as well as those who are to remain in the service—on account of stamps, funds and other Government property, and effect the necessary transfers. To do this, with the assistance and under the supervision of the experienced and trained corps of Internal Revenue agents, will be an easy task and soon accomplished. There is still reason to believe that the reduction will be somewhat greater than that recommended by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The matter will probably assume definite shape within a week. else is required by the new law which was not re-

A POSTMASTER ORDERED TO RESIGN. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, June 11.—It is understood that

Senator Mahone has ordered Postmaster Rue, of Norfolk, to resign his place. The reason for this is probably the uncertainty as to whether the Coalitionists will be able to elect a State Senator from Norfolk County and Portsmouth City hext fall. It appears that Postmaster Rue is a State Senator, and under the rule applied to General Walcutt, the Collector of Internal Revenue H. Truman.

The annual election of fifteen trustees of the The annual election of fifteen trustees of the Collector of Course Postmaster Rue

AN INVITATION TO THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, June 11 .- Senator Back and Congressman Willis, of Kentucky, accompanied by Mayor Jacobe, of Louisville, and other citizens of that State, waited on the President to-day and invited him to be present at the open ing of the exposition at Louisville on August 1. and also at the dedication of the monument to the late President Taylor, whose remains are buried near that city. The President remarked that he had partly agreed to accompany General Sheridan on a tour to the Yellowstone Park in August, and that the first of the month was the date fixed for the beginning of the journey. He said that he would consult with General Sheridan, and that if practicable he would be in Louisville on the date mentioned.

CATTLE FOR INDIAN TRIBES. HOW THE RED MEN MAY BE MADE SELF-SUPPORTING.

WASHINGTON, June 11 .- The Secretary of the Interior to-day said: "It is my intention to spend money in purchasing stock cattle for the Indians whenever I can. A comparatively small expenditure now will save the Government large amounts in the future. My purpose is to save every dollar I can from the various appropriations for the Indians, and expend it for cattle. At least one-half of the Indian reservations are better At least one-half of the liminal reservations are better adapted to stock-raising than agriculture, and it is less difficult to induce an Indian to engage in herding than in agricultural pursuits. If ten years ago suitable provision had been made for furnishing herds at agencies especially adapted to stock-raising the Indians at such agencles would now be largely independent of Government aid. At most agencies the Indians will, under the direction of the agent, take care of the stock. When herds are provided for the tribe, I think it should be for the ate purpose of distributing the cattle among the Indians as soon as they furnish proof of their willingne and ability to take care of the stock. The possession of herds will not only benefit the Indians by proveding subsistence, but will compel them to abandon their nomadic habits."

habits."
stration of the wisdom of this policy the Secre-In illustration of the wisdom of this policy the Secretary referred to statistics from the records of the Department, as follows: In 1893 the Navajo Indians of New-Mexico had about 1,000 sheep and goals. In November of that year the Government furnished them with 14,000 sheep and 1,000 goats, at a cost of \$30,000. The report of their agent shows that this number has increased to 900,000 sneep and 200,000 goats. In 1881 the agent reported the wool-clip at 1,000,000 pounds, and that 200,000 pounds had been manufactured into blankets. These Indians, numbering 16,000, is thirteen years have become self-supporting, the total appropriation for their subsistence for the fiscal year of 1883 being only \$5,000. From 1870 to 1882, inclusive, the total appropriation for their support was \$1,279,445, or an annual appropriation of over \$98,000. It the years 1870, 1871 and 1872 the appropriations for their subsistence amounted to the total of \$582,375; in the years 1881, 1882 and 1883 the appropriation for like purposes amounted to a total of \$58,000; and hereafter there will be to necessity for an appropriation for their subsistence.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. HILL.

HEAVY PROFITS MADE BY CONTRACTORS. WASHINGTON, June 11 .- In the Hill investiion to-day Mr. Coleman, counsel for Mr. Murch, gation today Mr. Coleman, counsel for Mr. Murch, reached the specific charges against the Supervising Architect, which set forth fraud and extravagance in connection with the purchase and dressing of atone for the public buildings of the United States. Mr. Stinemetz, an expert, resumed his statement relative to the cost of the granite used in the construction of the public building in Philadelphia. He said that since the last meeting of the committee he had made computations of twenty courses upon the third, fourth and attic stories of the hundring, and had calculated upon each stone the of the building, and had calculated upon each stone the excess paid by the Government upon the basis of quarry

out-st. front of the building, and found the aggregate xeess paid by the Government for the stone was 17,500. The opposite part being identical with it, the otal for the two would be \$35,000. He had not com-

puted the other fronts, but would continue his calculations for each front and for each floor so as to give the aggregate excess for the antire building.

Homer Campbell, stone cutter, was called, and said he had worked at his trade upon public buildings at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia; was employed upon the public building at Philadelphia; hausst, 1880. He cut nineteen fect six inches of stone in thirty days, and was paid at the rate of \$3.25 per day. He was employed ten days upon one stone which measured six feet three by three feet ten inches.

Mr. Stinemetz, recalled, testified that for the stone described by Campbell, the Government paid to the contractors \$27.26, while they paid Campbell was paid by them for first source with the most stone which measured six feet the first work \$3.02, while they had Campbell was paid by them for this entire work \$102, while they charged the Government, and received under their contract with Mr. Hill, \$347, a net profit to them on the work of this man of \$745. Mr. Coleman stated that he could not go further upon this branch of the case until Mr. Stinemetz had concluded his computations.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, June 11 .- The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department have been ordered: Captain Daniel H. Floyd, Assistant Quartermaster, now at Fort Maginnis, Mon., will report to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty at Fort Stanton, N. M.

Captain Joshua W. Jacobs, Assistant Quartermaster, will be relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri and assigned to outy at Hot Springs, Ark., in connection with the building operations at that place-He will repair to this city and report in person to the

Quartermaster-General for instructions.
Commodore Luce, commanding the training squadron, reports to the Navy Department from Narragansett Bay, reports to the Navy Department from Narraganson Day, June 8, that on that day he transferred his pennaut from the New-Hampshire to the Jamestown. Admiral Hughes, commanding the Pacific Squadron, has telegraphed from Gnayaquit to the Navy Department that Captain Fyfe, commanding the Pensacola, has been sent home sick and requesting that an officer be sent to relieve him. Captain Henry Ernen, now in New-York, has been ordered to command the Pensacola.

The resignations of Naval Cadets John H. Barnard and Julius Ellinger have been accepted, to take effect August 11.

Annapolis, June 11.-The cadets embarked on the Dale and Constellation to-day and will sail on Wednes-

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 11, 1883.

A TREASURY CONTRACT AWARDED.—The contract for repairing the revenue steamer Grant, at New-York, has been awarded to Theodore Smith & Brother, of Jersey City, at their bid of \$9,100. THE FALL OF AN ELEVATOR.—One of the elevatorses

the Navy Department fell about thirty feet this morning. Seven persons were in it, but although they were pretty well shaken up, no one was hurt. NEW NATIONAL BANKS.-The Controller of the Cur-

rency has authorized the First National Bank of Lewis-ton, I. T., and the First National Bank of Garnet, Kan., to begin business, each with a capital of \$50,000. THE STAR MAIL AND STEAMBOAT SERVICE.—In May the

total increase in the Star Mall Service amounted to \$39,615, and the amount saved from decreased service was \$30,025, making a net increase of service of \$9,590, in the Stambout Service the net increase in May amounted to \$5,139. SENT TO AN ASYLUM.-H. Clay England, the lawyer who some time ago threatened to shoot Judge Wylle, was released from an insane asytan in Baltimore a few days ago and returned to Washington. After a medical examination he was to-day sent to St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME.—The President did not visit the White House to-day. He remained at the Soldiers' Home all day. In the afternoon he re-ceived a delegation from Kentucky, including Senator Book, Representative Willis and Mr. Evana, Commis-sion of Internal Revenue, who invited him to attend the Louisville Exposition.

at Columbus, Ohio, of course Postmaster Rue cannot continue in his Federal office. The order issued by President Grant in January, 1873, is very explicit on this point. Probably the fact that Mr. Rue was a State Senator was overlooked by Postmaster-General Howe and his First Assistant, Mr. Hatton, when Rue was appointed Postmaster at Norfolk last year, and undoubtedly the matter was not brought to the attention of the President by Senator Mahone.

If Mr. Rue obeys Senator Mahone and resigns his place as postmaster, be will relieve the Postmaster-General Office. The annual election of fifteen trustees of the Manhattan Hay and Produce Exchange took place yesterday morning. Four tiekets were in the field, viz., the "Regular," headed by C. L. Rickerson, president for the last year; the "Represe at ve," headed by Wheeler Powell, of the Reed & owell headed by Wh. Powell. The latter was successful. The full tacket is as follows: Wheeler Powell, of the Reed & owell wheeler Powell, of the Reed & owell headed by Mr. Powell. The latter was successful. The full tacket is as follows: Wheeler Powell, William Affleck, J. C. Kamp, H. M. Eding and the provided provided by the matter was not brought to the attention of the last year; the "Represe at ve," headed by Wheeler Powell, of the Reed & owell headed by Wh. Powell. The latter was successful. The full tacket is as follows: Wheeler to the "Bull of the Reed & owell headed by Mr. Powell. The latter was successful. The full tacket is as follows: Wheeler Powell, of the Reed & owell headed by Mr. Powell. The latter was successful. The full tacket is as follows: Wheeler to the "Bull of the Reed & owell headed by Mr. Powell. The latter was successful. The full tacket is as follows: Wheeler to the was appeared by the matter was appeared by Mr. Powell. The latter was successful. The full tacket is as follows: Wheeler tacket was appeared by the matter was appeared by Mr. Powell. The latter was successful. The full tacket is a sollows: Wheeler tacket was appeared by Mr. Powell. The lat from others, and also headed by Mr. Rickerson, and the "Blue" headed by Mr. Powell. The latter was successful. The full treket is as follows: Wheeler Powell, William Affleck, J. C. Kamp, H. M. Ed-wards, J. C. Hasbrouck, W. B. Perry, J. E. Adams, jr., John Morrell, J. H. Ostrum, A. J. Dings, Hazen Kimball, W. Y. Frazee, Peter Vroman, John W. Bacon, Samuel Ingersoil.

IMPORTING HORSES FROM NORMANDY.

The steamship Nemesis, which arrived on Sunday night, came up to her pier at the foot of West Twenty-sixth-st., yesterday. She had on board about 100 Norman stallious and mares, and was about 100 Norman stallions and mares, and was eighteen days on the way, having sailed from flavre on May 24. Eight of the horses died on the route because they were overcrowded and the ventilation was bad. Several of the other horses are suffering from the effect of their closs confinement and some of these may die. Some of the invalid animals presented a pitiable appearance yesterday afternoon when hosted from the hald, and even the others made a comical exhibition of themselves when they first attempted to get on their land legs again. They were purchased in Normandy and their selling price here will average from \$1,200 to \$1,500 each.

ELEVATED TRAINMEN NOT AT FAULT.

The officers of the Manhattan Railway Company will make an investigation of the accident by which an Italian laborer was killed on the Third Avenue Elevated Radroad on Saturday afternoon. They say that the trainmen apparently were not at fault and the story that the man was pushed out of the window, through which he was trying to beard the train, the officers pronounce false. Several persons, who were on the train and withessed the accident, have come forward voluntarily offering to testify in the

FALLING CHICAGO MARKE TS.

TESTIMONY AGAINST M'GEOCH-THE GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT WITHOUT EFFECT. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

CHICAGO, June 11 .- The testimony in the McGeoch.Fowler lard scandal was again to day sensa-tional and very damaging to the defendants. Two the existence of a secret pipe between the refinery-room and the packing-house, where the "packers" lard was made, through which cotton-seed oil and melted tallow was run directly into the tanks from which the regular lard was run. William Henderson, a steam fitter, testified to making this pipe; and John Gariand testified that the tank in the refinery, from which the pipe led, was of the capacity of 250 tierces, and was kept filled

with cotton-seed oil and tailow.

The prosecution also began with the expert testimony. Professor de la Faloume, the test known authority, it is said, on fatty substance, said that he had analyzed three samples of regular lard given by the official in-spector. He had applied a series of tests, and had found substances other than hog fat. He had discovered cotton seed oil, how much he could not say; but it was a fact that a less adulteration of cotton seed oil than 10 per cent could not be He had also found from 10 to 20 per cent of tallow stearine, or mutton

20 per cent of tallow stearine, or mutton stearine. The professor explained his methods at length. He was followed by Professor Hoskins, who testified that he reached the same results.

The Government agricultural report for June, had no effect on the market; at least prices went down in spite of its publication Sunday. The "bulls" here are a good deal surprised. They claimed no more themselves then the Government burgan, condeal surprised. They claimed no more themselves than the Government bureau, contirms, yet the figures don't go their way. This has been a day of explanations to themselves and to customers. The explanations were of all kinds:—fair weather, hig stocks in store, small shipments, light export demands, dull speculative markets were all given. The provision market too was very weak indeed, pork dropping 30a40a a barrel; lard, 5a20a, and short ribs 12a212a, per hundred. This down hill movement was due in all likleihood to the receipt of 16,000 hogs at the yards. There was not a thing on the list that was not lowered. Oats, tye, corn, everything dropped a point or two. The receipts of all kines of grain were large, and with the exception of corn the shipments were comparatively small.

WEST POINT'S "FATHER."

A STATUE OF GENERAL THAYER UNVEILED. AN ADDRESS BY GENERAL GEORGE W. CULLUM-MANY ARMY OFFICERS PRESENT—THE EXERCISES AT THE STATUE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] WEST POINT, June 11 .- What with the unveiling of the statue of Brigadier-General Sylvanus Thayer, superintendent of the Military Academy from July 28, 1817, to July 1, 1833, and the graduation ball, everything has been in a whirl of excitement to-day. All day carriages and omnibuses have been running between Cranston's Hetel and the Point, filled with distinguished strangers and Army officers of high tinguished strangers and Army officers of high and low degree. Among the arrivals at Cranston's are Professor de Jamen, of Washington; the Rev. John Porsyth, for many years chaplain at West Point; A. Van Santvoord, of New, York; General H. A. Barnum and family, General Thomas B. Dockery, Alexander Baring, John Bloodgood and E. A. McAlpine, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Fuller, of Boston; Chief-Justice Daly, of New-York; J. B. Moulton, of St. Louis; General Alexander S. Webb, of New-York; General Slocum, of Brooklyn; Colonel Gillespie, of the Engineers; General Stone, late chief of staff to the Khedive; Colonel William E. Church, of The Army and Nary Journal; Lieutenant Hill, of the 5th Artillery, and Thomas Nast, ir.

There are 223 guests at the West Point Hotel to. day to attend the unveiling of the Thayer statue or the ball or both. Among the guests at the hotel on the Academy grounds are General William D. Whippie, Captain and Mrs. Green, of Washington; Mrs. Prayn and daughters, of Albany; Heman Dowd, of New-York; E. Bernal and wife, of the United States of Colombia; Captain O. B. Boyle, Major McKee, Captain E. R. Hills, General Terry, A. A. Thayer, of New-York; General Benjamin Alvord, of Washingon; and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Dielman, of New-York. Secretary Lincoln arrived this afternoon, a sainte being fired in his honor, and is staying with General Merrit, superintendent of the Academy. General Grant is the guest of Professor Larned. Among the guests at Cranston's Hotel are I. J. Austen of Newport, R. I., and W. T. Drayton, of Souin Carolina. They graduated from the Academy fifty years ago in the same class. They were warm friends at the Academy but never saw each other after their graduation until they met yesterday on the hotel plazza. Despite the changes which the years had wrought in their appearance they recognized each other and half a century vanished as they clasped hands with

THE ADDRESS OF GENERAL CULLUM.

The unveiling of the Thayer statue, the great attra ion for the graduates, took piece this afternoon. The exercises were under the auspices of the Association of the Graduates of the Military Academy, the address being made by Genoral George W. Cullum, at 4 o'clock, in the chapel. The chapel was filled to its utmost capacity by a chapel was filled to its utmost capacity by a distinguished assembly. Generals and statesmen, prominent business men and learned professors, jostled men and women who are leaders in the gay world of society in their efforts to get even schnding-room in the old gray building. Near the orator of the day sat Secretary Liucoln, General Grant and General Merritt. Major Morderal, the senor graduate of the Academy, introduced General Cuihum. A summary of his address is given below: "This year." said the speaker, "completes the first

The Paisideat of the Solidier's Home all day. In the afternoon he received a delegation from Kentneky, including Senator Beck, Representative Willis and Mr. Evans, Commission of Internal Revenue, who invited him to attend the Louisettie Expectation.

"PROGRESSIVE" AND "BLUE" TICKETS.

The annual election of the New-York Mining Stock and National Petroleum Exchange was held yesteriay. There was a good deal of exitement attending the balloting, on account of the consolidation of the Mining Board and the National Petroleum Exchange demanded a reduction in the transfer fees, the admission of the Rapid Telegraph Company to the flow of the Exchange, and the adoption of a policy which would give to the members a larger voice than had heretofore been exercised in determining questions of policy. To carry out these views a "Frogressive" ticket was put in the field the day of the election. It was successful, the following persons being chosen: President, C. O. Morris; tressurer, John Santon; chairman, A. W. Peters; secretary, P. J. Sweeny; assistant secretary, R. H. Gallaher jr., members of the Governing Committee; to serve one year; C. F. Fales and Julius Jahn; to serve three years: A. W. Peters; secretary, P. J. Sweeny; assistant secretary, R. H. Gallaher jr., members of the Governing Committee; to serve one year; C. F. Fales and Julius Jahn; to serve three years: A. W. Peters; secretary, P. J. Sweeny; assistant secretary, R. H. Gallaher jr., members of the Governing Committee; to serve one year; C. F. Fales and Julius Jahn; to serve three years: S. V. White Al AmcPherson, J. S. Stanton, Leo Speyer, J. R. Mullany, F. F. Benis, L. V. De Forcest and C. L. Parker; for trustees of the Grantuty Fund—to serve one year; C. F. Woo's; to serve irve years: S. V. White and Henry Marker and Produce Exchange took place yesterday morning. Four tickets were not the field the day of the sheet of the serve of the Governing Committee; to serve one year; C. F. Woo's; to serve irve years: S. V. White and Henry Marker and the serve of the

turn," said the speaker, "he found the Military Academy in a chaetic condition, without system or regularity in its administration, or any proper harmony among its professora, most of whom were absent or in arrest.

The change from darkness to sunlight at West Point was most insgical. The Academy, which had modded through several deepy years of comparative statements was most insgical. The Academy, which had modded through several deepy years of comparative statements was most insgical. The Academy, which had nodded through several deepy years of comparative statements was such of supine students to the precoclous nonage of a great seminary of science and military art. The wand of the new Carnot moved over all, eatteing strengta and symmetry from atony and choos. With heart, sonl and resolution, giving himself no rest and utilizing all within his control, he boildy and undismayed entered upon his Augean labors of educational reformation."

General unium then went on to show by what means Major Thayer elevated the tone and character of the Academy and how quick he was to discover the weak points in the system of discipline and training. The claudard of education was advanced and with each revolving year of his superintendency class after class of officers of whom the Nation may be jostly proud, was gradualed. "In the sixten year of his successful administration (July 28, 1817, to July 1, 1833) he gathered around hum an able body of skilled officers, who materially added him in his Herculean task.

But the directing mind was the great superintendent himself, a ripe scholar, acquainted with every science langer, passionstely fond of infiltery literature, and shegularly affed for his elevated command. To the discharge of his important functions he brought eminent personal qualifications, uniting decision with countery, and with a restless energy and an untiring industry that never left anything unfailabled or to fine hazard of failure. With such qualities and accomplishments it is not surprising that the Academy, which he found were left anything unfailabled or to fine in a chassis condition, without system or regularity in its administration, or any proper harmony among its

THE CLOSING YEARS OF GENERAL THAYER'S LIFE. Five years later, when his successor was relieved, Thayer was invited by the Secretary of War (Poinsett) to resume the superintendency with almost absolute powers. The offer was not accepted. "Upon leaving West Point," General Cullum said, "Thayer was made a member of the Board of Engineers, and was also charged with the pianning and building of the fortifications and other public works in and about Boston Harbor, which, as creeted by him, will endure for ages as models of engineering skill and standards of economy and stability of construction. These ardons labors, to which he gave his whole time, except while absent sick in Europe, occupied him for thirty years, when, June 1, 1863, age and feeble health terminated his active mintary career of more than baif a century of unsurpassed usefulness and fathful service. In his retirement in his humble and almost hermit bome at South Braintree, Mass., near where he was born, I usually visited him, at least once a year, to enjoy his instructive and gonial conversation. He was to me no longer a chip of an icelerg, as I had imagined while a chief under him, but a warm friend, who received me with conditality, and easily entered into discussion of the various topics of the day, especially military matters at home and abroad. But his onied fedight was to dwell upon the Military Academy and the triumphs of its graduates, with each of whose histories and character he was nearly as familiar as if they had been his own children. Notwiths and highly had been his own children. Notwiths and highly his love for the Military Academy was so great that I never succeeded in obtaining a tenth of the information I cesired, yet our correspondence would fill volumes. The has letter he ever wrote, found unfinished among his papers, was to myself."

General Thayer died at South Bräintree on September 7, 1872, but on Nov. 8, 1877, his remans were miterred in the information I desired, yet our correspondence would fill volumes. The his letter he ever wrote, found unfinished among his papers, Five years later, when his successor was relieved, Thayer was invited by the Secretary of War (Poinsett)

EXERCISES AT THE STATUE.

When the address was over, a procession was formed which proceeded to the statue. First came the Academy band and then the Corps of Cadets, a mass of white and

dent of the Board of Visitors walking with General Terry. The graduates of the Academy came next and after them invited guests.

When the statue was reached the exercises were opened by music from the band. The sculptor, Carl Conrade, then removed the flags that covered the statue. At the same instant a salute was fired from the Battery. Gen-

same instant a salute was fired from the hattery. General Cullum then spoke as follows:

To Colonel Thayer, who has achieved so much for miditary science and the giory of his country; who was always true to himself and to his trust; and who, with pride, could point to the graduates of this Academy as the jewels and adornments of his administration, as did the noble Cornella to her Gracehi sons—to him, the matchless superintendent of this famous seminary, we come this day to offer in memoriam a similitude of his living self. The scniptor's skill has fashioned it out of the enduring granite of Thayer's own New England, the land he loved so well, and for which he denied himself every luxury that he might leave rich legacles to educate its youth to initiate his example of evolution from small beginnings to achievements which will live forever.

May this monument, reared in loving gratitude to the "Father of the Military Academy" on this historic pinit of West Point ever stimulate the filtwes here educated to win a like recognition for merit and patriotism. Where it stands oft stood the Father of his Couniry, and here, on the memorable more of September 25, 1780, his awakened suspicions first realized the preservation of this sacred spot from the traitor's grap. With such memetoes of the past, here, in the future, should ever germinate the soldierly virtues of a Washington and the carnest execuations of an Aruold.

General Merritt then spoke briefly, accepting the eral Culium then spoke as follows:

General Merritt then spoke briefly, accepting the statue in behalf of the Academy and the Government. The ceremonies closed with the benediction by the Rev. Mr. Postlethwait, Chaplain of the Post.

The statue of General Thayer is situated at the south-west corner of the plain, near Cadet Barracks. It is west corner of the plain, near Cadet Barracks. It is of Westerly granite and of heroic size. General Thayer is represented as dressed in the uniform worn by a colonel in the days when he was super-laterisent of the Academy and as he appeared about the time he relinquished his command here. The statue rests on a pedestal about eight feet high. On the pedestal are inscribed the words: "COLONEL SYL-VANUS THAYER, Father of West Point." A sword and scabbard and a plumed chapeau are carved at the base.

THE GRADUATION BALL.

A LARGE AND BRILLIANT GATHERING. [FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] WEST POINT. June 11 .- As soon as the exercises of unveiling the Thayer statue were over this afternoon, every one hurried to his or her to get ready for the Graduation Ball.

This annual ball, which Generals sigh for and cadets cry for, is given each year by the second class to the graduating class. It was given to-night, as usual, in the Mess Hall, which had been made brilliant with bauners and other decorations of a martial character. This year the class of '84 gave the ball in honor of the class of '83 and in memory of the days when 83 used, as the West Point term is, to "jump" their hosts of to night. By 9:30 p. m. carriages began to arrive at the hall and

an hour afterward all West Point was whirling in waltzes an near siterward all west Point was winning in waters under banners and other war trophics. Cadets with bright buttons and ladies with bright eyes were every-where. There were uniforms "galore," and the few men in dress suits looked like crows who had happened in an assemblage of peacocks.

The ball was the largest ever given at West Point, over The ball was the largest ever given at West Point, over 500 people being present. The dancing began at 10 and ended at 3. Supper was served in the symmasium at 11:30. The German began at 12:30, and was led by Cadets Clarence R. Edwards and Godfrey H. Macdonald. The scene was a most brilliant one. The favors for the German were most beautiful and unique. The most striking ones were satin handkerchief pouches for ladies and fancy cames for men. Secretary Lincoin, General Culium, all the officers of the post with their wives and families, most of the gnests at the hotels and the cadets of the first, second and third classes were present. The reception committee consisted of Mrs. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Michte and Mrs. Alexander.

THE STANDING OF THE GRADUATES. FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WEST POINT, June 11 .- The names of the graduates in the order of their standing were read at parade to-night. They are as follows: 1, Zinn, Penn.; 2, Longfill, Ohio; 3, Waterman, Minne-

sota: 4. Hancock, Ohlo; 5, Davis, South Carolina; 6. Dunn, Louisiana; 7, Freeman, North Carelina; 8, Flynn, Connecticut; 9, Duff, Michigan; 10, Ridgway, New-York, Connecticut; 9, Duff, Michigan; 10, Ridgway, New-York, 11, Ruckman, Illinois; 12, Jackson, Massachusetts; 13, Stone, Arkansas; 14, Shipp, North Carolina; 15, Haynes, Kentucky; 16, Walke, Virginia; 17, Bullock, New-Jersey; 18, Kenhacy, Onio; 19, Ostheim, Pennsylvania; 29, Morton, Massachusetts; 21, Adar, West Virginia; 22, Macdonald, Illinois; 23, Sargent, Illinois; 24 Steele, Alabama; 25, Best, Indiana; 26, Neal, Newda 27, Smith, Missouri; 22, Litteli, New-Jersey; 29, Camenos, Illinois; 30, Wright, New-York; 31, Rivera, Tennessee; 32, Bryan, Massachusetts; 33, Heurd, Mississippi; 34, Shallenberger, Feunsylvania; 35, Oagood, Massachusetts; 36, Hale, Illinois; 37, Walsa California; 38, Cochrane, Ohio; 39, Taggart, Ohio; 40, Read, Lowa; 41, Falson, North Carolina; 42, Hasbrunck, New York; 43, Kreps, Pennsylvania; 44, Cabed, Virginia; 45, Tear, Illinois, 46, Walker, Missouri; 47, Mequiscon, Indiana; 48, Oriflith, Pennsylvania; 49, Perkins, Maine; 50, Bundy, Indiana; 51, Tyson, North Carolina; 52 Edwards, Ohio.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY AGAIN.

MR. BRACE TRANSFIXES ANOTHER CRITIC. SUNDRY LOOSE STATEMENTS BY MR. H. R. GILES, OF WISCONSIN, ANSWERED WITH PLAIN FACTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

A CHANGE FROM DARRNESS TO SUNLIGHT.

Major Thayer and left West Point in 1808 under the

Sir: Mr. H. H. Giles has published in The Western Agent of the Children's Aid Society, in regard to the boys from this society in the Waukesha Reform School in Wisconsin. The reply is anything but straighforward or ingencous. Mr. Giles, in the heat of the debate in the Conference of Charities, had made a state ment with some temper which could not be substantiated. The maniy and honest course would have been to acknowledge that he had greatly exaggerated the facts in regard to the homeless children from this society to be found in the Wisconsin Relorm School. His statements were that he had " seen six boys " in that institution who " came from a party of fifty sent by the society to Dune County, Wis." Mr. Elmore accompanied this statement with the assertion that he had " seen a score of them in the Waukeshn Reformatory." Mr. Fry and another agent of the society accordingly visited the Referm School at Wankesha and made a careful investigation of the records of the achool since its foundation, containing the histories of 2,022 boys. Only two of these were found to relate by any possibility to this society, and both were probably records of children sent out from fourteen to twenty years ago by other societies. The offence of one was "incorrigibility" and of the other" petty larceny." The records of each were given in full in Mr. Fry's report. Mr. Giles now endeavors to traverse this straightforward statement by two objecto their origin, and the other that some of "these atreet Arabs were from New-York State and New-England. This sudden widening of the scope of inquiry from the children sent out by this society to all those who may have come from " New York and New-England " seem to indicate on the part of Mr. Giles a consciousness of weakness as to his position. Mr. Pry does not propose to hold this society responsible for all the emigrant children from "New-York and New-England" who may have landed in the Wankesha Reformatory, nor does no propose to bring into the discussion any other children frrom other societies. The question is merely as to the homeless children sent out by the New-York Children's A1d Society. Then in regard to the boys falsifying their histories,

there would be in the first place no motive for a lad arrested in Wisconsin, who had been sent out by this soelety, representing himself as coming from any other source. The society is well known as refusing to send out criminal or vicious youth, and has enjoyed a high degree of respect for thirty years, so that a boy would be very ready to admit to the authorities that he had come from such an association. Mr. Fry, however, did not rely on the statements of the boys. If, for instance, the rety on the assessment of the bad come from New-York and it was stated on another part of the page that he had been "returned to his father in Madison," Mr. Fry justly inferred that he could not possibly have been one of the boys of this society. So in other cases, where New-York was the alleged residence of the child, the record called "previous history" often proved that he came with his own family or was not sent by this society. So far as Mr. Fry observed, the name of the "Children's Aid no Mr. Fry observed, the name of the Candida's And Bociety" was mentioned only once in the whole record, and then in regard to a company probably sent by another institution. Mr. Glies now states that he has made a further examination of the records and finds a report of "three boys" in addition to the two referred to by Mr. Fry; he also finds "a score that point to East-ern societies." It will be observed that Mr. Giles is exceedingly indefinite in these statements and does not give particulars, while Mr. Fry, on the other hand, has given a copy of the records.

On the question of veracity, Mr. Pry's reputation here is quite as good as Mr. Glies's in Wisconsin. Mr. Giles appears to have entirely misunderstood Mr. Fry in regard to the children from this society in Wisconsin not being revisited by our agents. They have been reported upon repeatedly by the local committees, the local agents, the Western agents, and through correspondence with the employers. All that Mr. Fry stated was that they had not been revisited by him with reference to any special charges or accusations.

Mr. Giles's further statements are exceedingly vague and cannot be answered without the name of the place being given where the children are said to have turned gray, moving in measured tread. They were followed by out so badly. The only approach to a definite statement General Cullum and General Merritt, behind whom came is in regard to "six children in Dane County," out of a the relatives of General Thayer. Then came the Presi- supposed "company of fifty." Of this company, which

numbered nine instead of fifty, sent out fourteen years since, we have an exact record. They were all larg boys, of that kind who if they do not get 'sufficient wages in one place are very apt to go on to another. Only one of the nine committed a criminal offence, having stolen \$40 and returned to New-York. Of the others, one, Thomas C-, is a successful printer in Boscobel; another, Chas. W. B-, pleased his employers, but finally went to Chleago where he is doing well; another, Henry H-, remained in his place until he was twenty-one, has a good education and is doing well; another, Georga O-, disappeared but turned up at length in Texas, where he succeeded and has sent for his mother and brothers; and the society has recently aided them to join him. Of the others, William J. H- is in Chicago, and only one has returned to New-York. It often happens that large boys who leave their places in this way go on to other places where they succeed better, and are finally heard from in later years by the society. This probably was as unpromising a company as was ever sent out by the society.

Two of our agents, Messrs. Pry and Schlegel, have just returned from an extended investigation of the parties sent to Wisconsin, especially of those sent to Cambridge, Fort Atkinson, West Salem, Sparta, Black River Falls, Pole Grove, La Crosse and many other villages and towns. More than one hundred were visited or heard from, and great numbers of them are now grown up to be men and women, heads of families with characters firmly estab-lished. It would be a cruel wrong to these respectable young men and women to make their names public, as of those who had received charity. But if Mr. Glies will inquire in Cambridge, he will hear of one of these lads, Johnny W-, belonging to those children spoken of with such contempt by Mr. Elmore, who is superintendent of the Presbyterian Sabbath-school, member of an extensive manufacturing firm at S., Wisconsin, happily married, and greatly respected and esteemed by all. At Fort Atkinson he will hear of numbers of our children who have grown up to be useful men and women: Maggie M-, married to a well-to-do and respectable business man, member of the Methodist Church and very much beloved in her circle; another, married to the gentleman with whom she was first placed; another, Gustave K-, with whom she was first placed; another, Gustave K.—, who has become Deputy Sherift in Illinois; another, Alfred, his brother, still doing well with his first employer, and of still others equally successful. If Mr. Giles could visit West Salem, he would hear of William H. K.—, who has been very successful and who fills an important position at Winnipeg; of Thomas S.—, who has become a popular teacher; of Walter B.—, who has secome a popular teacher; of Walter B.—, who has recently died and showed his gratitude to this society by sending a bequest of \$100 and thus of many others. In Sparta, Henry C.— (i quote the words of his employer) "does not need your society's aid now, he started from here four days ago for Dakota with \$1,000 in his pocket to buy a farm. He is a good man and respected by all who know him. We are ready at any time to receive just such another company of boys, for these certainly have done remarkably well." Another boy, Albert H.—, remained in Sparta a number of years and then bought 320 acres of land in Dakota, where he is succeeding well; another, Johnny P.—, who was the most foriorn little boy when he came, the last one taken by the farmers, to-day is himself a prosperous farmer with a well-stocked farm of 160 acres and substantial buildings. At Black River Falls, Pole Grove, Trempelea and near La Crosse, Mr. Giles will hear numbers of histories of the same encouraging character. It would be tedious to your readers to enumerate them.

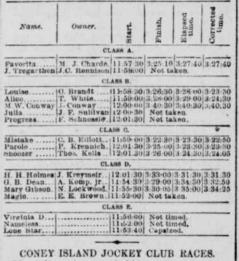
So far as Mr. Giles is attempting to defend his State from irruptions of criminal and pauper children, he will have the hearty concurrence of this society. We send forth no criminals, and we permit no child to be chargeable, within a reasonable term of years, on a Westein community. We honestly believe that our poor boys and girls are a valuable addition to the working class of the West, and that many of them will have the heaper.

CHARLES L. BRACK, Secretary of Children's Aid Society.

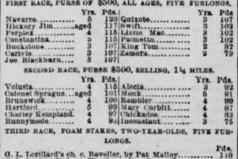
EAST RIVER YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

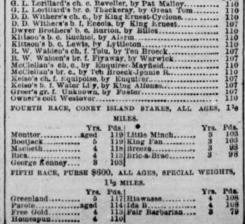
OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

It appeared as though the East River Yacht Club was to be treated to a choice collection of assorted weather on the occasion of its fourth annual spring regatta yesterday. The day opened up dark and gloomy, with the wind blowing in fitfal puffs from the south-west. Before 11 o'clock it had blown from every point of the compass and settled down into a good steady breeze from the southwest. The starters, of which there were seventeen were divided into five classes as follows, A and B for cabin sleeps, C and D for jib and mamsail boats and E for cat-boats. Following were the entries: Class A, Favorita and James Tregarthen; Class B, M W. Conway, Alice, Louise, Julia and Progress; Class C, Parole, Snoozer and Mistake; Class D, H. H. Holmes, Magic, George B. Dean and Mary Gibson; Class E. Nameless, Lone Star and Virginia D. The course was from a stake-boat off the club house in Greenpoint through the East Channel of Blackwell's Island, through Hell Gate and up between North and South Brother's Islands and finishing at Hunt's Dock. The signal for starting was given sharply at 11:50 a. m. The Magic and Namelees were the first to go over the line at 11:52. The others followed at close intervals, the last boat crossing at 12:1:30. The wind was blowing fresh for the smaller craft, and they were not well under way before the jib sheet of the Alice was carried away. The run up through Hell Gate was without incident, but as the Lone Star attempted to jibe she capaized, and her crew were thrown into the water. They were rescued without any difficulty. As the fleet passed College Point the Mary Gibson was in the lead, with the Favorita, George B. Dean and Tregarthen well up. When Fort Schuyler was reached the wind freshened up considerably Between Fort Schuyler and Stepping Stone Light the topinasts of both the Louise and Alice were carried away. The Favorita rounded Gangway buoy first at 1:36:30 p. m., closely followed by the Mistake, Tregarthen and Parole. Just before passing Fort Schuyler on the return the wind veered around to northwest and brought up a heavy equall of rain which lasted twenty unfuntes. On the run nome the whole interest of the race centred in the contest between the Mistake and the Parole. The race between the H. H. Holmes and Geo. B. Dean was also close and exciting. The time of the catboats was not taken at the finish, but the Virginia D. was an easy winner. The following table gives the time made by the yachts:



More than sixty probable starters are announced for the six races of the Coney Island Jockey Cinb at Sheepshead Bay to-day. What a contrast to the recent scarcity at Jerome Park! The cause of the differrecent scarcity at Jerome Park! The cause of the difference is not clear, for the prizes at Jerome were ample, and many of the horses that will run to-day were not not clear. Fortham, where their owners would not start them. Mysterious are the ways of stable-owners. In the long list of to-day noted names appear—Parole, Monitor, Greenland, Hiawasse, Bootjack, Runnymeue, Rica, George Kenney and many more. With so large fields of so good quality the racing must prove exceedingly attractive. Following is the full list: FIRST RACE, PURSE OF \$500, ALL AGES, FIVE FURLONGS





SIXTH BACK, DEBETLECHASE, SPECIAL WRIGHTS, INSIDE HOMING-PIGEON FLIGHTS.

The best speed of the season was made last Saturday by Fall River homing pigeons. The start from Princeton, N. J., was made at 9:12 s. m., and the first two birds returned to the loft of E. Stevenson at 2:20 p. m.; distance 2044 miles; average speed 1,167 yards per minute. Other birds returned to the loft of Samuel Hunt from New-Brunswick, N. J., at 1:57 p. m.; distance 191 miles; speed 1,034 yards.

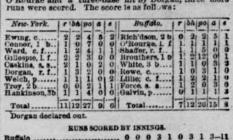
Northampton, Mass., birds were loo

Grace, Md., at 8:20 a. m. yesterday, in a flight for tederation record from the distance, 261 miles. The first return was of five birds together at 2:15 p. m.; average speed 1.331 yards, the second best record of the year. The Massachusetts birds will make their next Journey next week from Alexandria, Va., 336 miles.

BASEBALL NEWS.

The New-York League nine won their first victory from their Buffalo rivals at the Polo Grounds yesterday. About 2,000 people were present. The wind biew almost a gale during the latter part of the game, and high fly balis were hard to judge. S. M. Decker was and high hy balls were much to ladge.

again umpire, and as usual his decisions were so far from
correct that he was frequently hissed. The first two innings were played without scoring on either side. In the third inning the Buffalo nine took the lead by scoring an unearned rua. The New-York nine rallied in the fourth inning and passed their opponents by scoring three earned rans. In the following inning Ewing, after getting to first on an error by White at third base, added one more run to their score on a hit by Ward. In the seventh inning three ncarned runs were scored by the New-York players on hits earned runs were scored by the New-York players on hits
by Dorgan, Gillespie and Ewing, and errors by Bronthers
and White. In this inning Dorgan made a two-base hit
which sent in Gillespie, but the umpire declared him out
for not touching first base, and decided that Gillespie's
run should not count because three men had been putout.
In the eighth inning the Buffalo nue railled, and after
two men had been put out secured six runs, the first two
earned. The New-York nine in the eighth inning secured a run, which left the score at the ending of the
eighth inning at 8 to 7 in favor of the home club. The
New-York nine should have been retired in the ninti
mining without scoring, but by errors of Rishards-n and
O'Rourke and a three-base hit by Dorgan, three more
runs were scored. The score is as follows:



0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 6 0 7

minutes.

A finely contested amateur contest was played between the Jasper nine of Manhattan College and the Staten Island, formerly Stock Exchange, nine. The game was played on the American Association Grounds. The game was won by the collegians by the score of 5 The game was won by the 4.

To-day the Buffalo and New-York nines again play on the League Grounds, while the Metropolitans and St. Louis nines play their first game together.

An inter-State championship game will be played in

At Providence—Providence 6, Chicago 2.
At Boston—Boston 7, Detroit 4.
At Philadelphia—Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 0; St. Louis 9, Athletic 7.
At Baltimore—Columbus 6, Baltimore 3.
At Trenton—Trenton 12, Anthracite 2.
At Richmond—Richmond 9, Mutual (of Philadelphia) 3.

A CRICKET GAME NEAR BOSTON. Boston, June 11.-The Young America

Cricket Club, of Philadelphia, played with the Long-wood Club, of Brookline, to-day, beating them in the first inning by a score of 107 to 68. The two best scores by the visitors were: Clark, 23, and McNutt, 28. The second inning was ended by rain after the Young Amer-ca's had lost eight wickets, with the Longwood Club still to go to the bat.

THE COVINGTON RACES.

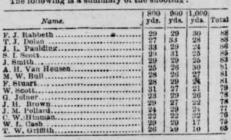
COVINGTON, Ky., June 11.-The second day's racing at the new track was much more interesting than that of the first day. The fields with one exception were large and the sport of an exciting character. ing race, a dash of one mile and three furlongs, had only two starters and was won by Ballast in 2:47%, the threeyear-old St. Martin colt being unable to outfoot the five-year-old despite the twenty-one pounds weight conceded by the latter. The Haroid Stakes, for two-year-olds, five furlongs, was won by General Harding, with Ascalon secend and Eva S. third. Seven ran. Eight three-year-old fillies started for the Gildelia Stakes, one and onemiles started for the Giunta Stakes, one and one-quarter miles. This was won by Rena B. in 2:294. Billietta second and Jennie Bine third. The fourth rac-was a handleap of one mile and was won by Freeland in 1:51%. Taxgatherer second and Lizzie S. third. An extra race of three-quarters of a mile was added, to the programme and had eleven starters. Shoonm wob, with programme and had eleven starters. Slocum woh, with Charley Lucas second and Barney Aaron third. Time, 1:24.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 11 .- The Yale erew will go to New-London to occupy its boat-house on

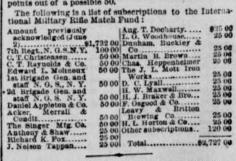
the Thames River and to practise on the course previous to the race with Harvard on June 28. THE RIFLE TEAM AT PRACTICE. The weather during the morning hours at

THE YALE BOAT CREW.

Creedmoor yesterday was fine, although it was too warm for comfort. Shortly after 3 o'clock the sky became overcast with black clouds, and before the riflemen at practice could reach a piace of shelter a terrific thunder storm burst upon them. The storm abated after raging for half he hour and the drenched men resumed their shooting with undampened arder. The ranges shot over were 800, 900 and 1.000 yards. The conditions were fair at the first two ranges but at the latter were very trying, a strong and choppy wind blowing directly over the course. The following is a summary of the shooting :



The men will shoot over the same ranges to-day and to-morrow, the latter being the last practice day previous to the team's departure. On Saturday Mr. Riumau made nine bull's-eyes and one 4 in ten consecutive shots over the 1,000-yard range, scoring a total of 49 points out of a possible 50.



ENGLISHMEN AND THE RIFLE TEAM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In view of the scarcity of funds to enable the American Rifle Team to visit Wimbledon this year, would it be out of place for the British residents of his and other cities to subscribe to the fund! this and other cities to subscribe to the fund! It would be a great disappointment were the match to drop through because there is not enough public spirit shown on this side the water. If the press of this city would start dund I am sure that not the least willing subscribers would be found among the fellow-countrymen of the team whom the National Guard are to meet. As a Volunteer myself I would gladly contribute my mite. Yours truly, P. R. S., lat Middlesex Rifles. New-York, June 11, 1883.

DEATH CAUSED BY TYPHOID PNEUMONIA.

Dr. Frederick Mathews, of the German Hospital, made an autopsy has night on the body of Carl Hospitae, age thirty-four, of No. 1,632 Second-ave, who died at the hospital on Sunday. Typhoid pneu-monia was found to be the cause of death. A report had been circulated that poisoned meat caused the sickness, but no foundation for this was discerned, Hoschke, who worked in a toy manufactorf in Fourteenth-st., and his wife and child were taken sick, on Friday, Max 25, after eating mutton chops and outcombers. Mrs. Hoschke recovered. The family ascribed the illness to the occumbers.